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there is an excellent analysis prefixed to each poem, and there are frequent textual and explanatory notes. He is surely right in insisting that the scene of the first Idyl is most probably Sicily. And he deserves the special thanks of all students of the pastoral for his spirited defense of the eighth. Many scholars, from Valckenaer and Hermann down, have asserted that this poem is not the work of Theocritus at all. Professor Wilamowitz is very emphatically of this opinion: "und wer das nicht empfindet, mit dem soll man nicht über Poesie reden." Professor Taccone is equally emphatic in his defense: "E se alcuno vede in un componimento di così sapiente architettura l'opera di un acciarpone, che Dio lo protegga! Non è in nostro potere togliere la parola a chi nacque in odio alle Muse."

The book may be heartily commended to all students of Theocritus, and it is pleasant to know that the author may soon perform a similar service for the poems of Bion and Moschus.

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*Ausführlicher Kommentar zu Sophokles Philoktet.* Von N. WECKLEIN.

München: J. Lindauersche Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1913.

Pp. 82. M. 1.60.

One knows by this time about what to expect from the veteran Munich scholar to whom we owe so many excellent editions of the Greek tragedians. We are sure to find complete command of the "literature," penetration, good sense, general conservatism, and occasionally—as so often in Germany—the tendency to follow the lure of prose logic in rewriting a poet's text, on the assumption of faulty transmission, with little regard for the psychology of the poet. The first word of the title-page might lead us to expect more than is here given. Yet a good deal is given, very concisely, often in brief quotation from some one of his predecessors of the last hundred years—a long line. Wunder, whose edition Wecklein re-edited in 1875, and Jebb are cited with approval perhaps as often as anyone except Hermann. On line 927  $\delta\pi\alpha\tau\pi\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\alpha$  (Blaydes) is accepted as "eine glänzende Emendation."

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*Apulejus von Madaura und das römische Privatrecht.* Von FRITZ

NORDEN. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1912. Pp. 196. M. 6.

The extant works of Roman writers have been less sifted for legal material than the importance of law in the Roman Empire would warrant. Really thorough work has been done only for Plautus, Terence, Cicero, Tertullian, and, with this volume, for Apuleius.

Dr. Norden's plan is somewhat different from that of his predecessors; their purpose was to treat the texts as sources and tabulate the passages that have a legal bearing, as they might do with legal inscriptions or papyri.